WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1886.

The Only Right Way.

We most decidedly disagree with this remark of our esteemed contemporary, the Albany Argus, in regard to the best method of selecting the delegates to the Constitutional Convention:

"The Legislature has the power, if desirous, to provide for the appointment of all the delegates thus say ing an expense of elections to the several cities, towns and counties of the State of over \$200,000; and we be lieve that the appointment of a non-partisan body equally chosen by appointment from the two leading tes, as that of 1872, would producelthe best results and at the least expense."

The question of expense is one not to be considered. It would be cheaper not to have a Convention, but as the people have decided, and with good reason, that they want it, they are willing to pay for it. And that the Convention may represent the opinions of the people in regard to changes in the fundamental law of the State, it is important that the delegates should come immediately from the people. No other course would satisfy or ought to. Opinions may differ as to whether the delegates should be elected by counties, as in 1846, or by Senate districts, and with a certain number of delegates at large chosen on a State ticket, as in 1867, or by Assembly districts, or in some other way; but there will, we suppose, be a pretty general agreement of opinion that the delegates shall be chosen immediately by the people and not appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, as were the delegates to the Constitutional Commission of 1872-3. We have, of course, all confidence in Governor Hill's judgment, but we do not believe that he would wish to be burdened with a choice which should rest with the people directly, and nowhere else.

There will be more than two political parties represented in the Convention of 1887. The labor men are particularly anxious to elect as many delegates as they can; and the Prohibitionists are interested, too. What system of appointment could give all parties a fair chance? The best, the Democratic way, is to put the whole thing into the hands of the people. It is to be their Convention. and nobody should come between them and their representatives.

The Victims of George Jones's Arsenic.

Rambling blackguardism, according to its custom, is the New York Times's reply to the call for further information about the case of the three Yakutat Indians who were poisoned to death with arsenic thrown from the tent of Mr. George Jones's expedition to Alaska. The Times, however, prints in its news columus a statement from Prof. LIBBEY of Princeton College, to every word of which respect and credence are due.

Prof. Libber's testimony, unfortunately, while very full and minute concerning the course of events after the poisoning, including a long description of the efforts of the medicine man of the tribe to cure by hocuspocus the poisoned men and woman and children, is vague and unsatisfactory at the real point of interest, namely, the original act of carelessness which made the tragedy possible. His account is as follows, and it supplies no facts not included in Mr. SCHWATKA's statement:

"A few days after we arrived at Yakutat Bay, and after the Indians had been paid off, bright and early one morning a large number of the women of the camp came to our tent and showed us a yeast powder can. stating that they had found this among the traps of one of the Indians who had been with us, and had used it in making bread. They said firther, that a number of Indians who had eaten the bread were very sick.

"The can was instantly recorn zed as one which had contained arsenic that had been used in an attempt to poison wolves by a white man who remained in our compacticy Bay during the time that the party was upon the slopes of Mount St. Elies. The advance guard of the party found this can at a distance of about two miles from the camp, and being suspicious that every-thing was not right concerning it, took it to camp with them. When half way there they found the man who

had used it and who stated the facts recarding it.

"It was then thrown away into the bushes, after the
Indian in the party had been told that it was 'no good." He found it, however, and was deprived of it and given to, understand by signs us dangerous character. It sous again thrown away, and nothing more was seen or heard of it until it appeared in the peculiar manner described in front of our tent at Yakutat Bay."

The Princeton Professor then goes on to describe in detail the pitiable efforts of the ignorant savages to relieve the sufferings of the six poisoned people by means of the juggieries practised by their medicine man. It appears that the victims were a Yakutat Indian known as BEAR HUNTER, his wife and their three children, and a Sitka Indian. The youngest of the children died first. Next the Yakutat Indian and his wife died. The Sitkan recovered, as did BEAR HUNTER'S two fatherless and motherless daughters.

It will be observed that Prof. LIBBEY doe not answer the vital questions in the case. Who left the arsenic open to unrestrained use by stupid whites and childishly ignorant Indians? After the yeast can, loaded with deadly poison, had been twice taken away from one of the savages, and its dangerous character explained to him "by signs," who had the inconceivable recklessness to "throw it away again" in a place where it was immediately recovered by the Indians? These are the questions that would be put first and pressed hardest in any legal investigation of the dircumstances. Mr. Schwat-KA slurs over this essential part of the narrative. So does Prof. LIBBEY.

In order to appreciate the enormity of the act of carelessness that destroyed three human lives, it is not necessary to accept as true the story current in Sitka upon the return of the party from the Mount St. Elias region. According to the correspondent of the St. Paul Globe, the arsenie was flung out of camp during a drunken frenzy into which the expedition plunged itself after its unsuccessful endeavor to climb the mountain. Indeed, it would be far easier to understand the criminal recklessness of the act if we could believe that it was committed in a state of intoxication, and not while the expedition

was in possession of its sober senses. While Prof. LIBBEY and Mr. SCHWATKA are both silent in regard to the material facts in the case, the Times itself takes refuge in characteristic mendacity. It introduces Prof. LIBREY's statement with the headline, "Ruled by the Treatment of the Medicine Man." It was Mr. George Jones's arsenic. and not the medicine man, that killed the three Indians. Again the Times says, in an editorial article: "The story of this accident has already been told by Lieut. SCHWATKA in our columns." The story was not told by Mr. SCHWATKA, nor was any reference made to the tragedy by the Times until after the publication of the account in the St. Paul Globe. "Both of these gentlemen," continues the Times, " make it clear that the members of the expedition used due diligence to prev at the accident and to avert its consequences." This assertion, no doubt, is comforting to Mr. GROEGE JONES when he thinks of the dead father and mother and the two orphaned girls at Yakutat Bay. Mr. Schwar-KA himself gives him the lie by stolidly admitting that the "accident" was " not wholly devoid of carelessness on our part."

Let us put the case plainly. If Mr. GEORGE Jones had filled a yeast can with arsenic

at No. 30 West Thirty-seventh street, if it had been twice taken out of the hands of the neighbors' children and restored to him, if he had then thrown it away a third time, and if the poison had finally caused three deaths, does anybody doubt what the verdict of a jury would be? The jury would hold Mr. GEORGE JONES responsible for felonious homicide resulting from criminal negligence. Other people might call it murder.

The Bulgarian Muddle.

While it is difficult to form any definite conception of Austria's intentions from the halting and shuffling utterances of Vienna statesmen, one fact at least is evident, namely, that, unless decisive measures are soon taken, there will be no Bulgarian independence to defend. If the Czar's envoy, Gen. KAULBARS, is suffered to go on for three months longer, overriding and browbeating the civil authorities, a military occupation will be superfluous. The Bulgarians themselves will recognize that the only Government possible in their country is a

pro-Russian Government. The proceedings ascribed to Gen. KAUL-BARS would be incredible if they were not avowed and applauded by the St. Petersburg official press. Here is a man whose status at Sofia differs in no essential particular from that of the Czar's Minister at Washington, and who yet assumes to set aside the judgments of courts, to release convicted criminals, to demand the deposition of high officials, to dictate the course of the national executive and the national legislature, and to organize rebellion against the authorities to whom he

accredited. Bulgaria, since its absorption of Eastern Roumelia, has a population not much smaller than was that of the United States when we were subjected to relatively slight encroachments on the part of the French republic, and but for the perils of its geographical situation, and its utter inability to fight, single-handed against Russia, it would long since have treated KAUL-BARS as we treated GENET.

Yet, instead of pitching KAULBARS, neck and heels, across the Danube, the Regents of Bulgaria have themselves resigned, convinced apparently by repeated humiliations that a Government which dares not punish conspirators and mutineers against its own authority is no Government at all. STAM-BULOFF and MUTKUROFF, the patriotic and anti-Russian members of the Regency, bave declined the reflection which the Sobranje offered them, and as that body adjourned without filling their places, executive power is represented by Ministers appointed under the late Regency, who are regarded as holding over. If men like MUTKUROFF, who thwarted the conspiracy against Prince ALEXANDER, did not venture to defy the dictatorship of KAULBARS, even less independence can be looked for from a stop-gap Ministry. Whether the present Sobranje ever meets again for any other purpose than a formal adjournment sine die is very doubtful. The Czar's objection, which compelled the declination of Prince WALDEMAR, was levelled at the constitutionality and competence of the

the constitutionality and competence of the National Assembly, and would be equally fatatony nominee put forward by the same body. What KAULBARS is alming at and what he will achieve, if much more time is given him, is the supersession of the present Ministry by Zankoff and other ardent partisens of Russia—that is to say, the very men this issue of the Russia and the supersession of the present Ministry by Zankoff and other ardent partisens of Russia—that is to say, the very men who planned or carried out the abduction of Prince Alexanden As soon as all executive and judicial functions are in the hands of the right persons, as new Sobranje will be examined, and care will be taken that no intractable patriots shall be returned. Then the Czar will detate the nomination of a rulor, in absolute indifference as to the acceptance or rejection of his choice by the other European powers interested in the Berlin treaty. For, although Austria and England may decline to ratify the selections made from time to time by the pliable Sobranje, the Russian faction will meanwhile be attended to the content of the plant of the pliable Sobranje, the Russian faction will meanwhile be a strengthening its, holded the content of the plant of the result of the plant of the result of the results of th will meanwhile be strengthening its hold upon the provisional Government, and transforming the army into a useful instrument of Muscovite designs.

Such will plainly be the upshot of Bulgaria's disturbances if the Vienna statesmen limit their threat of intervention to overt military occupation. If we may judge by the progress which KAULBARS has already made, it will not take him much longer to organize a new and this time successful coun d'état on the part of the Russian faction. which will make the presence of a Russian army needless.

Last Year and This Year.

The tariff revisers' cry against Mr. Ran-DALL last year was that, as Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, he kept back the appropriation bills until near the end of the session, in order to prevent the passage of Col. Morrison's Tariff bill.

The cry this year is that Mr. RANDALL, in order to block the passage of Col. MORRIson's tariff bill, is in Washington preparing to introduce some of the appropriation bills in the beginning of the session. The only policy with which it seems he could possibly please his critics would be not to introduce any appropriation bills at all.

But with whichever hand Mr. RANDALL'S opponents strike him, he comes up smiling every time. The reason is that he is the most powerful representative who exists today of a great and abiding idea, the idea of Democracy. He is a statesman who can stay, and he has built up his own distinction and maintained it through his own ability. He is the sort of a man that is headed for the right spot, and knows not only where the goal is but how to get there What is more, he carries a heart inside of his waistcoat.

Moreover, Mr. RANDALL is not the man to be diverted from the performance of what he considers his duties by the chatter of lightheaded critics.

Outdoing Itself.

The New York Times yesterday exceeded all its former exploits in a certain direction.

We quote from its editorial columns: "In one recent and conspicuous case Tux Sus became partner in a direct blackmailing scheme, and suc needed in forcing the widow of Gen. GRANT to pay \$500 for the settlement of a bill already once paid."

This is wonderful. To end an unseemly public scandal we paid an embalmer's bill for \$500, which the GRANT family refused to pay. The service had been rendered and the bill had never been paid. They did not pretend they had ever paid it; and THE SUN closed the scandal by paying

The GRANTS thereupon twice sent a check to us to reimburse this \$500, and each time, for sufficient reasons, their check was imme diately returned; and there the case stands There is no truth, but the opposite, in every one of the allegations made by the Times on

this subject. We add that the facts which we have now fecounted were perfectly well known to the conductor of the Times when he penned his

President CLEVELAND is likely to be called to account by the Mugwumps for removing the Republican who has been for ten years United States Appraiser in the Chicago Custom House,

falsehoods.

and thrown it over the fence of his back yard and appointing a Democrat in his place. The Republican's name is HAM; the Democrat's is HOFFMAN, HOFFMAN, we may add, is the proper name for the Chicago Appraiser under a Democratic Administration. Ham wasn't.

> We are authorized by Gen. Newton to deny the reports that have recently been put in circulation attributing to him an intention to dismiss Mr. D. Lowsen Smith, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. There is no foundation whatever for these reports.

There are some newspapers from which the truth can't be expected, but the Albany Argus has not been one of these. What, then, does the Arous mean by saying that Gen. Bur-LER IS THE SUN'S "favorite candidate for the Presidency." We appreciate highly Gen. But-LER's various splendid qualities of character, but we have never described him as a perfect being, and in 1884 we advised the Democratic people to vote for him expressly as a protest against the nomination of GROVER CLEVELAND. Some took this advice, but myriads more, by way of making their protest most effective. went further and voted for Mr. BLAINE,

The Argus should stick to the truth even

The most sensible thing that has sprung out of the controversy in the Fort Greene Church in Brooklyn is the general remark that the proceedings on the trial of Pastor STAUNTON by the Presbytery simply amounted to a farce, and its subsequent acts to an absurdity. However, there seems to be a way out of the present entanglement in which the brethren and sisters have enmeshed themselves.

At the meeting of the congregation on Monday evening for determining whether they would accept the pastor's resignation, the vote stood 51 in the affirmative and 51 in the negative. Unfortunately, there was no one to give the casting vote, and the meeting broke up in wild excitement. It appears that they owe the pastor about \$1,000 for unpaid salary, and it the congregation will hold another meeting. and come forward with the thousand dollars, and hand it over to Brother STAUNTON, he perhaps may give the casting vote in favor of accepting his own resignation. Why should not the beiligerent brethren and sisters on Fort Greene ground arms, pass the plate, and try this peaceful experiment?

In all the reports and descriptions of the celebration of the forty years' anniversary of Dr. STORES, at the Church of the Pilgrims, we do not see any intimation that Hunny Wand BEECHER has been invited to take a part. Why?

Dr. J. H. DOUGLAS, who was Gen. GRANT'S physician, and sacrificed his practice and his health in his devotion, makes the following statement in the Church Union:

On Sunday morning, Nov. 31, I received a note from Col. GRANT enclosing his mother's check for the full count of the bequest for which I am sincerely and as may seem best to you."

There is evidently an error in the date given

by Dr. Douglas, but the main fact that he has been paid is certainly correct. The GRANT family should be congratulated of having done what is right and proper with Dr. Douglas, That noble potentate, King David Kala-KAUA, whose blessed sway and capacity for con-

tracting debts the happy Hawalians know, was said to be 50 years old yesterday, and there was a pionic on the islands. There were plenty

from home for several weeks has prevented my seeing

The circular embodies a singular perversion of what i said and a still more singular perversion of what I ed in a speech on the 19th of October at Hunt on, Pa How the error or misrepresentation originated t is not for me to say. My speeches in Pennsylvania were accurately reported for the Philadelphia Press by skilled stenographers, and I personally saw the report in no other paper. I send you herewith the speech of October 19 as it appeared in the Press, and respectfully ask you to republish it in your columns side by side

october 19 as it appeared in the Prets, and respectfully sak you for republish it in your columns side by side with the circular issued by the Massachuseits Independent Committee.

I thank you further for submitting to me a public letter of Oct. 25, from Mr. Martin Brimmer of Boston, in which I am accused of repuritaing the reform of the civil service with a sener. Perhaps Mr. Strimmer inconsiderately based his remarks upon the circular of the Independent Committee, and has thus been led into publishing a statement which does me great highstoc. If my supposition be correct, Mr. Brimmer wil, as a gentleman, withdraw his language.

It is acarcely naccessary to say that I have never repudiated reform in the civil service, nor abated my interest herein. Not have I sever regarded the energy as a forcible most of arguings. Were I tempted to resort the vill service, but some the service to be microsh with the conditions of that service to be microsh with the conditions of that service to be microsh with the conditions of that service to be microsh acainst their political friends.

The point which I sought to establish in my speech at Huntingdon was entirely configured and obscured in the independent circular. In effect I said that the English civil service, which was held up as a model for our own Government by those who left the Republican party two years ago, is now under investigation and apparent condemnation by the English civil service, which was held up as a model for our own Government by those who left the Republican party two years ago, is now under investigation and apparent condemnation by the English service, now declares the belief in hindland to be that the civil service with the American admirers of the English service, now declares the belief in hindland to be that the civil service with the American admirers of the English service, now declares the belief in hindland to be that the civil service of the service and admires which were never attributed to our own civil service in the English system, wit

Mrs. Cleveland's Indefinable Charm. From the Boston Post.

Decidedly, the President's wife made a most greeable impression in Cambridge. Of course every one expected to see a pretty woman, but most people were taken by storm by what is hard to describe—the ndefinable charm of sweet unconsciousness and the graceful simplicity of her bearing. Little kindly ways denote "a heart at lessure from itself," and it wa pleasant to see at Mrs. Ellot's reception the evident sympathy of some of the most attractive of the young married women for their fair guest of a day. As they were grouped about her in instinctive good fellowsh Emerson's "best attire of beauty" came to one's mind The unanimous verdict of young and old seems to be that Mrs. Cleveland is a very charming woman.

Two Good Democrats

From the Billings Advertiser. We raise the Democratic banner aloft this week with the names of John G. Caritale of Kentucky for President, and David B. Hill of New York for Vice-

Mr. Havemeyer to Breed Cattle Again.

From the Pater on Daily Press. Mr. Theodora A. Havemeyer has effected through Messre. Peter C. Schurge & Co. a purchase of through Messre. Peter C. Schurge & Co. a purchase of twenty-flye head of John I. Holly. Plaintiell. They are the from the heard of John I. Holly. Plaintiell. They are the from the heard of John I. Holly. Plaintiell. They are the form the heard of John Schurger and the beautiful and the head of the heart "Meanniant & de" near Mahwan, Bergen county. Excepting new actions he had do not be the head from the privilege of picking twenty five head from the remainder of the heaf for a tempting confidential.

Nothing Like It.

BRITISH PLANS FOR AMERICAN SHIPS Disposition to Grumble at Str Nathaniel Barnaby for his Supposed Relations to

the American Navy. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Some of the British military and naval newspapers and magazines feel sore, apparently, over the assistance which. as they think, Sir Nathaniel Barnaby gave to our Navy Department last year as to the best method of building war vessels. One of them contains this attack:

Our ex-Director of Naval Construction is on a visit to Switzerland for the benefit of his besith. We retain a lively recollection of a similar visit made by Sir N. Rarnaby about this time last year to the United States, and we have read the articles, since published in the American and our home papers, on the supply of confidential Admiralty plans and designs to the United States Navy, and on the man-of-war syndicate. We should think this time that our State pensioner is really bent on recruiting his bealth, as the country he has chosen to visit is not likely to bid 25,000 per set for plans of our latest man-of-war designs, as the Americans

The simple fact seems to be that the plans which the Navy Department has purchased from foreign designers were those over which the British Admiralty has no control. The private establishments of Great Britain are building engines and ships, as well as furnishing plans, to countries in all parts of the world, just as American gunsmiths are furnishing rifles and cartridges. Bir Nathaniel Barnaby was formerly Chief Constructor of the British Navy, but he is not now, while his brother is

rifies and cartridges. Sir Nathaniel Barnaby was formerly Chief Constructor of the British Navy, but he is not now, while his brother is connected with the well-known works of Hawthorn and Sir Wm. Armstrong & Co., and his son with the Thornycrofttorpedo bost establishment, which are always ready to do business with foreign countries.

Secretary Whitney bought the complete working plans of the cruiser Naniwa-Kan, which was built by a private establishment (Armstrong's), and is now a Japanese vessel, These plans will be used in the construction of one of the new cruisers. They were never the plans of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, but those of Mr. White, who is now the Chief Constructoriot the British navy, but was employed at the Eswick works when the Naniwa-Kan and the Takachiho-Kan were contracted for there. A second cruiser is to be built after the plans of the vessel now building for the Spanish Government by J. & G. Thompson of Clydebank, England, which is believed to be the fastest cruiser ever yet designed. It is true that her plans and drawings are understood to have been procured through Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, but she never was a British Admirality vessel at all.

Of the two gunboust to be built by the Navy Department the larger, of about 1,800 tons, is the only important one, and her plans are evidently based on the fast Archer class of the British navy; but these vessels are the successors of the Scout, designed by Mr. Thompson. The two armored cruisers may or may not be built after British models, but if they should be, the designs fol owed will probably be those of the Riachuelo and Aquilabam, built by Samuda Brothers, a private firm, for Brazil.

The Newark, an unarmored cruiser, is designed by the bureaus at Washington, and if she should hold her own with the Charleston and Baitimore, constructed from foreign sources. On the whole, the British Government has no more reason to complain than the Japanese, the Brazilian, or the Spanish, of our use of foreign plans. They are the work of designers whose vessel

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

owner ten years of the freedom. It is a mammeth en-grossing pen of gold, with a giant handle. Fisher, the oted bank forger, now serving his sentence in Sing Sing, raised a check and forged an endorsement with it When he knew his conviction was sure he gave the Roden, Warden Fran's secretary, and Dick has used it ever since.

In the rush and hurry of "the street" men will often etop before a little window at 45 Exchange place and point good humoredly at the little snowy haired man who is seen bending over the desk there carefully examining a great pile of paper. The little man is Eugen Kelly head of the Irish Parliamentary fund, and the nell and his men. Banker Kelly is in his seventies now, but that doesn't prevent him from being as industri ous as a bee still. He is a Commissioner of Education and a director in any number of corporations, all which he looks after with punctillous care. He is a ardent believer in the attainment by Ireland of the con stitutional freedom her sons everywhere are battling for. Munkacay, the Hengarian painter, who arrived in New York on Monday night, is a handsome man, somewhat of the Roscoe Conkling style of beauty. He is tall and erect, his hair is white, with just a thread or two or

and does not speak or understand English. The swellest car driver in the city runs a Broadway ear. He looks like a descendant of the Irish Kings, and wears an overcoat with astrakban collar and cults, and overgaiters. He drives with a style that is in keeping with his dress.

There are few men in Gutham who know so much of old New York, or who have had a more active life, than Warden Finn, the chief guardian of the Tomos prison. The Warden has grown white-haired in honorable ser vice to the city. He is a Fourth warder, and was a po liceman in the Fourth precinct away back in the days of the old Fernando Wood force, when the police used to go shout with innterns. He arrested many a tough when the toughs wers even tougher than they are now He became a kesper in the Tombs in 1875, and when Warden Quinn, known as "Nosey," died, he was pro noted to the wardenship.

Vice-President Zellikoffer of the Consolidated Gas Cons pany is an enthusiastic student on the subject of ga-and methods of illumination. He has been interested in gas companies for twenty-eight years, and he has been an officer in various companies since 1864. He thinks he best system of distributing gas is the one used in Paris, where there are underground streets, and the mains are kept in them ready of access. John Alexander Logan, Jr., has been stopping at the

Fifth Avenue Hotel with his tather. He is about 21 years old, has dark hair and moustache, is slightly built, and wears a figured waistcoat. He is in the real estate business in Washington, and achors politics James Rollin Marble Squire has not called at the Dis-trict Attorney's office in weeks, and he comes down town seldom. His farm is prosperous. His wish is to

have his trial over as soon as possible, and he says to to people he meets. Capt. Phil Elsworth, the yacht modeller, is one of the prosperous oyster dealers whose floats and sloops fill the slip north of the foot of West Tenth street. He told a Sur reporter not long ago that the illegal dumping of rafuse and mud along the shore of Staten Island during

worth of eysters for him. Mrs. Cieveland's Hagerstown Mail. From the Philadelphia Times. Mrs. Cleveland is said to receive more letters from Hagerstown, Mc. than from any other place in the country, shortly after her marriage two little strick living in that nown sent her a letter and a bouquet of flowers. The letter was answered and in a short time was copied by the town newspaper. From that time was copied by the town newspaper. From that time was the country of the flower in the country of the strick of

NEW YORK PRESS CLUB, NOV. 15.

the past eighteen months had destroyed about \$5,00

orts of purposes. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16 .- It is reported to-night Georgia for Cirveland. From the Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Cleveland may make mistakes here and here, but he is a great hig man, and in him is compre-teded Democratic hope and Democratic assurance for edd. A Card From the Hos, Gideon J. Tucker. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I ask Their 175th Ballot. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SU: I REAL leave to say in your columns that I never proposed in a reported in to-day's Sent to make going about one a daily avocations on election day a unisdemeanner," and that I am not, and never was, in favor of such an absardity.

New York Press Care, Nov. 15.

NEWS FROM THE NIMBODS.

Plata Chronicle of the Exploits of Some Tammany Husters to Pike County. Sheriff Grant, Fire Commissioner Croker, Judge Monell, and Statesmen Edward Cahill, John Scannell, and Thomas Ryan of this city took off the laurels they had been wearing since election, and laying them away in camphor, went up into Pike county a week ago after deer, bear, and grouse. Jefferson Cooper of Rockland county went along, with his two black pointers, Pete and Jenny. The New Yorkers went to Blooming Grove, where they were joined by the famous Pike county hunters, Capt. Westbrook, his brother John C., and his dog Joe: Jake Schorr and Mose Westbrook and his dog Nero. The distinguished party is still in the woods ten miles from the railroad. and a letter received on Friday by a friend of one of the hunters gives some account of their

doings up to Thursday. "We got to Blooming Grove all right," says the letter. "The big game enclosure of the Blooming Grove Park Association is within five minutes' walk of where we are sheltered. Soon after we arrived Superintendent Coon of the park guard quadrupled the guard around the enclosure. He sent word to us that he didn't want us to think the increase of the guard meant to reflect on us. It was, on the contrary, he said, a measure of protection for us, as there were more than a hundred wild deer in the enclosure, he said, and at this time of the year there was danger of their breaking out and

running us down as we roamed the woods. "Monday night Capt. Westbrook told us to "Monday night Capt, Westbrook told us to be up bright and early the next-morning, so that we could be ready to go out and gather in game while it was breakfasting. We got up as follows: Bright and early, Croker; bright, Grant, Monell. Cahiil, and Seannell: early, Rvan. Ryan's reat had been broken from his first going to bed. He couldn't understand it until he got up, when he found that a Democratic newspaper, with an editorial endorsing Cleveland's civil service policy, had been lying on his table all night. When we got around after breakfast Capt. Westbrook said that if we hurried we might be able to get on to some game while it was at supper. We had a little trouble getting started. John Scannell was determined to follow the chase on hors-back, and when we got him choked off we discovered that Sheriff Grant, who had bought a five-pound No. 20 bore shotgun for the occasion, had over-looked the trifling fact that it was not made to shoot No. 10 cartridges, and his equipment was hardly calculated to serve him in case of bear or deer. The difficulty was soon arranged by fitting him out with an eighteen-bound ducking gun, and the cavaicade started on its first raid on the wild animais of Pike county. We proceeded to the woods as follows:

"I. Westbrook family with the deg Joe.

"I. Tammany Contingent—a, Commissioner Croker in corduroy and top boots; b, Cahiil, Riley, and Scaunell: c, Sheriff Grant in black-striped sik yacting shirt and knickerbeckers; d, Judea Monell in a business suit and meaning business.

3. Jefferson Cooper, with the pointers Jenny be up bright and early the next morning, so

a, Judge alonel in a business suit and meaning business.
3. Jefferson Cooper, with the pointers Jenny and Pete.
4. Jake Schorr, towed by the hound Nero.
"After taking us four miles down a road, the "Aller taking us four miles down a road, the Pike county hunters scattered us about on runways in the woods. Then they went to drive deer for us to kill. We were all deer hunters except Cooper, and he suread himself out by himself to shoot birds. By some strange fate we deer hunters put up birds by the dozen, but, being loaded for deer, we had no business with them, while Cooper ran slap against a whacking big buck, and, being loaded for birds, didn't have any use for the deer. So it went all day, We didn't see any deer, and Cooper didn't see any birds. Tom Ryan gave us a ghost story when we came in about a buck having dashed through the brush and jumped clear over him while he was stooning down to light a fire, and he was prompily fined \$25.

"At 11 o'clock Tuesday night Sheriff Grant said to the landlord."

"Landlord, said he, will you get me up a Welsh rarebit. It's just what I want."

"Jimminy!" said the landlord. There hain't been a Welsh rabbit in this country for more than forty years. Nothin' but common gray ones."

JERSEY STILL DEMOCRATIC,

Although the Hecount in Mercer County is

TRENTON, Nov. 16 .- The result of the recount in the Second Assembly district of dercer county has not yet been decided. Chief Justice Beasley disposed of ten disputed votes this morning by giving five to Walter (Dem.). two to Jones (Rep.), and considering three blank. This gives Jones a plurality of one but the Democrats will insist on a recount of the votes of the first precinct of the First ward. where the poll book gives only 415 votes while there are 416 tickets on the string. The extra vote is a Republican ballot, and, according to Chief Justice Beasley's decision this morning.

Chief Justice Beasley's decision this morning, it must be thrown out in order to make the poil book and string correspond. Should this be done the result will be a tie.

The Legislature now stands, on joint bailot, 41 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and Donohue, thel unpledged Labor Assemblyman from Passaic county. If Chief Justice Beasley fluds that there was a tie vote in the Assembly district, the Republicans will pin their hopes to a new election, but even if they win they cannot send ten. Sewell back to the United States Senate without the help of Donohue, who is rather more likely to vote for Gov. Abbett than for Sewell.

There are recounts going on in several other.

for Sawell.

There are recounts going on in several other Assembly districts, but the smallest plurality in any of the cases is 13, and there is not much chance of a chance. Madden (Dem), contested the plurality of Hawkins (Rep.) in the Second district of Camberiand county, but the recount which was finished to-day shows that Hawkins was elected by 7 plurality.

Two Statues of Buddha Bigger Than Ba theldi's.

The statue of Liberty, just inaugurated at New York, is described as towering. To the skies above as known statues of the present and the past, and as "the Great kasista of a stowering." To the skies above as known statues of the present and the past, and as "the Great kasista of a stoke." A much higher statue exists, and has long existed, in Arghanistan. The lattle knowledge which has been obtained of this statue, or statues—for there are more than one—has been interest confined generally to a few indian archaologists; but we are now independent to the African Boundary Commission—and more particularly to captum the Hon M. the statues are now independent in the hon M. the statues are on the principal road between Kabul and Bulkh, at a locality known as itemia. The statues are on the principal road between Kabul and Bulkh, at a locality known as itemian. At this place the road passes turough valleys, with high scarped cities of consistences to rough valleys, the frock of these valleys. These ancient excavations still exist, and can be contact by thousands.

In addition to these a number of statues of Buddha were cut out of the solid rock. Two, at least, are still reading, and the largest was insecured by Capt. Talbut with the theodolker so that we now know the height to at least fow inches. The measurement gave it as 173 Relean Column in Traffalor still exist, and the archive for a factor. The statues of Buddha is the read "Great Eastern" of statues. The celebrated Menione statues of Expt would only come up to the kines of this market viron. At Bannan there is another factor and a statue of Factor and in grares, the tree is also a sitting figure 30 feet logic. There are the remains of the two figures, but they are in a ruinous condition—one of them is celimated to have been alout 30 or 40 feet. The statute were originally, we know, either gill or cayere! with metal. The Change Figuria, things the large was the existed at that date. The statues the content of our results of from the first half of the seventh cons From the London Daily Newt. suffered from these Armies have offere passed by hi road. Geoglitz Khan and Immarlang's hosts did so, to they had early bows and arrows to throw at the dol-in later trues Monanusclan soulders have bassed wit artiflery, and in their harred or Bloots' or idea the fred soild shot. The biole have, thenks to their gree-size, stood this treatment very fairly, and in spite of the true character of the flaures as well as the artisty to which they below, is still faithfully preserved.

Louisville's Mayor to Bestgs.

thus Mayor P. Branker Heed will resign blooding years ago, and has made one of the best Mayors this city has ever had. He has saved the deadle of do lary even one resource. Gambing has been broken be-during his administration. was ejected on a retrenchment and reform platform

KINGSTON, Nov. 16.-The fight for the Chair man of the Uister county Board of Supervisors con-tinues. The 174th ballot was taken to-day. Both sides reand firm, each ballot showing the same result. A con-ference sommittee is at work is night. STATE ARBITRATORS AT WORK.

Trying in Adjust the Differences Between Mr. Waish and his Employees.

Judge Gilbert Robertson of Troy, Florence F. Donovan of Brooklyn, and William Purcell of Rochester, the State Board of Arbitration, held a session yesterday in room 14. French's Hotel. After four years of conflict between Duryea's starch works at Glen Cove and a local assembly of the Knights of Labor in District Assembly 49, it was decided to tay the whole aubject before the Board of Arbitration, and to abide by its decision. James E. Quinn, Master Workman of District Assembly 49, agreed for the local assembly, and Hiram Duryes for the Glen Cove starch works. The Board said it was ready to take testimony right away, but it was not settled vesterday how and where it

In the afternoon the case of Mr. Myles Walsh's mailing agency, 13 Frankfort street, was taken up. Some days ago the employees of Walsh, who are members of the local assembly of the Franklin Pressmen and Feeders, demanded an increase of wages, and sent Edward J. Maher, their Master Workman, to present their demands, Mr. Walsh told Maser that he was paying as high as any other mailing agency employing the same kind of help, and refused to raise the wages. To prevent a strike and a threatened loss of business, however, Walsh agreed to submit the whole matter to the Board of Arbitration, and said he would abide by their deciaion.

Sir, Walsh and his employees were on hand by 3 o'clook, when the taking of testimony began. Master Workman Maher appeared for the employees, and Mr. Walsh handled his own case. Arbitrator Purceil presided. At the auggestion of Arbitrator Donovan a statement of the employees' demands and the wages paid by Mr. Walsh and by others in the same business was read: was taken up. Some days ago the employees

ness was read:

Met to work days from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M; men to work nights from 8 P.M. to 45 A.M. Night hands, including feeders, outlers, wrappers, and mechinists, to get Styper night, and 30 cents per hour overtime. Porters to zet the same as at present, with 25 cents an hour overtime, the night foremanticipet. 83 a night; the girl day hands to get 50 per week, as wrappers the same; machinist 814 week, his helper 50 per week. Regular cutters 814 per week, substitute cutters 30 cents per hour. Porter, 810 per week and 25 cents per hour. Forter, 810 per week and 25 cents per hour for overtime; drivers and helpers \$2 per day, substitute ed-rs for day hands 15 cents per hour, girls employed at night wrapping copies of the from Age to get \$2.50 per night and 20 cents per hour overtime.

at hight wrapping copies of the from Age to get \$2.50 per night and 20 cents per hour overtime.

Mr. Walsh objected to giving machinista' helpers \$2.50 per day, to giving his night foreman \$5 per night, to giving \$9 per week for day feeders. As to the demand of \$9 per week for day wrappers, he said he now paid \$12 and \$13 to two men, one of whom is his son. He asked if he should reduce them to \$9 per week. Mr. Walsh also objected to making the wages of his machinists \$14 per week, as they did not have to do any repairing, and their only work was to set machines. He though that their helper's ray ought to be increased, rather as their work was harder. The demand to make the wages of cirlors' helpers \$2 per day, the same as drivers, he regarded as unjust. Their duties were not as responsible as that of a driver. To the demand that \$2.25 per night be paid to night girls, he replied that \$2 was enough.

driver. To the demand that \$2.25 per night be paid to night girls, he replied that \$2 was enough.

A number of proprietors and foremen of other mailing agencies testified that the demands of Mr. Walsh's employees were fair, and that they paid more in their establishments.

Mr. Walsh in summing up said that he always endeavored to keep his hands employed, and to do that had frequently taken in work not done in mailing signifies. Frequently this was at a loss. Since this trouble came, many of his customers had agreed to do better, and he had conceded in part to the demands of his workmen. He could not run his business at a loss.

Master Workman Maher said that if Mr. Walsh, in his effort to get contracts underbid other men, it was no fault of his employees. If he grasped for work and thus cut down wages, he himself ought to suffer, not his employees. If that work went to the regular shop, the men would be paid living wages.

Mr. Purcell then announced that the session was closed. A decision will be rendered in a few days.

THE MILLIONAIRE BACKELOR'S WILL. Found in a Safe Deposit Vault-The Value

Surrogate Rollins received an application om the friends of the late Noah S. Hunt for permission o search for a will which they had reason to believe was locked up in a safe owned by Mr. Hunt in the Nas-sau Bank. The Surrogate gave permission and the will was found in the safe. It is dated Nov. 1, 1879. The document was filed for probate yesterday. It disposes of an estate whose value is not yet known bat which is estimated at from half a million to three millions. The executors named in the will by the eccentric millionaire are his brother-in-law, John S. Woodward; his nepher Samuel A. Woodward, and John C. Tucker, who was his cated and hampered by conditions.

First, there is a bequest of \$20,000 to his nephews Samuel A. Woodward, John W. Woodward, and Frederick P. Woodward, and his nieces Glementine W. Arnoux and Sarah E. Weeks, provided that Sarah, his sater, and John S. Woodward, his brother lin-law, shall survive him, and they are to have at least one-half of the income of the legacies. Next, his nephews William Shoiwel, and Samuel H. Shotwell, and his nieces Harriet, Lydia, and Elizaboth, get \$7,000 each, provided his sieler Mary survive, him, and she is to receive one-half of the Interest of these legacies. To his nephew John S. Sewill, Elizaboth, get \$7,000 each, provided his niece Mary survive, him and she is to receive one-half of the Interest of these legacies. To his nephew John S. Sewill, Elizaboth E. Ed, and Elizaboth, his nephew John C. Berliebert, but of his sister Harriet survives him size is to receive one-half the income of the legacies to her children.

Other bequests are: To his nephew John Henry Carey, the interest of \$2,000; to his nice Mrs. Dr. Frank Standish Bradford, the interest of \$2,000; to his nephew Samuel H. Clark, the interest of \$2,000; to three children of his nice Mary Jane Gray, \$2,000 each. This bequests to married fema ex ser left free from their hisbands' control. The residue is divided among nephews and nices. The safe containing the will its believed to contain the bulk of the furture, but the amount will not be disclosed until the will its admitted for reposite.

Mr. Hum was \$4 years old, a bachelor, and next to the First, there is a bequest of \$20,000 to his nephawi

amount will not be discovered that to probate.

Mr. Hunt was \$4 years old, a bachelor, and pext to the roungest of the tamily. His brother, Gen. Samuel I. Hunt, is \$4, and his sisters, Mrs. Jame Noe, Mrs. Shotwell, and Mrs. Harriet Corey, are respectively \$2, 86, and \$0 years of age.

A Clergyman's Fatal Quarrel,

GRANGE CITY, Ky., Nov. 16.-The Rev. Frank GRANGE CITY, Ky., Nov. 16.—The Rev. Frank Kissick, one of the best known preachers in this region, engaged in a quarrel with John Cundiff, a workman in a saw mill, and attempted to threath him. Cundiff defended himself until he could reach a broadcase lying near. He wielded the terrible weapon with both hands and struck the preacher an awful blow, nearly cutting his body in two. Wat McKee also engaged in the fight, taking sides with Cundiff and paying special attention to Witham Kissick, who was defending his brother. Kissick turned on McKee, chased him through the wood, nring after him as he field and wounding him several times. The preacher will die, and his assailant will be lucky if he escapes Judge Lynch.

John Thunderbolt.

Perrible is the force and the fall of the mighty steam ferrible, crushing great ships, the shock of the seagirdled iceberg:

ferrible the roar and the rush of Niagara's vast surging ferrible the shrick and crash of a ball from a 110-tonne

Terrible the sighing fall of a sky-klasing oak in the forest Terrible the sullen roar of the Attlia of the air, the exclone: Terrible the dark desciation of torrents swollen an

angry; 'errible the moiten fury of lava-livered, fire-bowelled volcanoes; Terrible the outpour of Gatling guns shooting 150 time a minute; Terrible the land slide that changes in a moment th' im-

memorial tace of the landscape; Perrible the Giant Fire when he hies him forth, red fo errible the quivering shudder of earth shaken deep to

Terrible the heel-play and fly-up of the loud and recalci

trant jackass; Terriblest or all, discounting all other forces in impact stopendous. Are the valorous dukes of John L. Sullivan, the slugger

of sluggers. He, the massy, the victor, the knocker-out, the boss of The one and the only, invincible, John Thunderbolt, the prize dat of the nation. Huge, iracund, splendid, robustuous, the lord of a hun

dred trousers. Tornado of March, steam rammer of the prize ring, pro-digious, buil-headed and buily. Now buily, thrice buily for the Builiest Boy of Boston, Thunderbolt Jack! He is immens

and you, Paddy Ryan, full well may you cry an Mourn the day when once again you met with Terrible John, For new your boasting glory is feded, dead, and gone.

You tackled the wrong man, me boy.
On, why would you do it? Long, long shall you rue it.
For I'lian fall; 'that cold day for Tray.
Be glad you live; well might you come to harm. rushed by the iron of that awful arm Be gind you live. Go, get behind a bar, And tell your extents how you used to spar.
What drops of blood to your three fights were spilled. How twice against John Thunderbolt you milled, How mighty near you came to being hilled.

And you, John Thunderboit, avoid high jinks Stick to your training and your temperance drinks.
Of sheedy's admonitions ever heedful, Lay out the singgers and lay up the needful

It is well to get clear of a had cough or cold the first week, but it is asfer to rid yourself of it the first forty-sight hours the proper remety for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—dis-

CYRUS FIELD NURS FOR \$500,000.

Also to Compel the Surrender to Him of These New York and New England Honds,

Cyrus W. Field has brought, in the Suprema Court in Westchester county, two suits agains. President Charles P. Clark of the New York and New England Railroad and Francis L. Higginson. He accuses them of fraudulently spiring to prevent him and his associates. Russell Sage, Simon Wormser, and Thomas W. Pearsall, who have assigned their rights to him, from buying the \$1.842,000 of second mort-

him, from buying the \$1.842,000 of second mortgage bonds which belonged to the State of Massachusetts and were offered for sale to the
highest bidder.

He slieges that they falsely represented to
the Governor and Council that Field and Sage
had openly advocated the purchase of the securities with a view of compelling the unsecured creditors, by a threat of foreclosure, to
sell their claims cheap, and had criticised Receiver Clark's management of the property or,
the ground that it had been too successful, and
had diminished the chances of freezing out the
creditors and making some money.

Plaintiff alleges that by means of these false
representations the Governor and Council were
induced to sell the State's bonds to the defendants, who had made a lower bid than the plaintiff and his associates. He says he is willing
and hereby offers to buy the bonds from the
defendants at the price they paid, with interest, and he demands to him for such price.

This is the demand in the first suit. The second sets forth similar grounds of action and
demands \$500,000 damages, alleging that the
plaintiff and his associates, by their failure to
get the bonds, jost the opportunity of making
large profits thereby, which the defendants obtailed for themselves and their associates.

CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT. Began for \$15,000, Stopped for \$1, with a

NTACK. Nov. 16.-William A. Blakeney of Plermont and Orangeburg has been sued for \$15,000 amages for breach of promise of marriage by nineteen rear-old Ella Norah Hering, now of Nyack, recently of Plermont, and before that of Mont Vale, Bergen county.

N. J. Blakeney is a nephew of the famous Mme. Musard, and he now enjoys part of the fortune left by

N. J. Blakeney is a nephew of the famous Mme. Musard, and he now enjoys part of the fortune left by her, and keeps a livery stable besides. He is 27 years old. According to Miss liering's statements, she uset Blakeney in Jone, 1883, at a country party in Orangoburg. For nearly a year he visited her at her home in Mont Valo. Last sprine size moved to Piermont, and then Blakeney visited the almost might be for an information for the medium, the state of the

MRS. WEIL'S WILL SUSTAINED.

Better is a Neighbor that is Near than a Brother For Off. Mrs. Emilie Well lived alone in squalid partments on Avenue C. She lived very economically and was supposed to be poor. She had two brothers

was learned that she had some money-more than \$5,000. She wanted to make a will. It was suggested \$5,000. She wanted to make a will. It was suggested to her that she give her money to some charitable institution, but this she declined to do.

She was (9) years old. Mrs. Hannah Hoffman, a neighbor, had taken care of her in her illiness. On April 12, 1885, Mrs. Weit made har will, and after giving rote to her brother Meyer, whice, he said, had left her dependent upon the kindness of others \$10 to her washer woman, sin \$50 to a nurse, she left the remainder of her property to Mrs. Hoffman. In two months she died. A contest over the will tollowed, made by the brother. Surroyate Rollins has given a decision sustaining the will. He save that Mrs. Wells widently allowed herself to be controlled by influences arising from gratitude and affection, but that such influences will not vitiate a testamentary paper.

BUNHEAMA -Progressive jack-straw parties are taking the place of progressive suchre parties in fash-ionable Louisville society,

—A South Carolina hunter recently shot a

nuck whose head was white and whose horns were short and curved like the horns of a goat. -A woodchopper at Wolf Pit Hill, Conn., in cutting down a white oak tree found, eight inches from the surface, a Spanish coin of the date of 1774 wrapped in a bit of paper. The paper crumbled as the air reached it.

-The Correspondencia de España averathat here is a literary gentleman at present in Madrid who has solved the problem of perpetual motion. He is said to have based it upon the principlesof Archimedes rela -Richard Comstock of Heppner, Oregon

while ditching, were boots whose soles were fastened on with brase screw wire. The leather got wet, and when it dried one of the screws stuck up through the ole and pierced Mr. Comstock's foot. Blood poisoning ollowed, and he died in great agony. -It is related in Buffalo that a young married man of that city, going home very early the other morning and endeavoring to steal quietly to the spar-

room without awakening his wife, was fairly paraly geby a clear, wide-awake voice saving: "What was the limit, George!" She had sized George up. -Alderman Donahoe of Albany agreed, in case Congression Candidate Kane was elected, to get a ton of coal himself from a coal yard and shovel it into Kane's cellar. He paid the bet the other day in fine style, the horses and coal cart being bedecked with

flags, and an enthusiastic crowd cheering him as he worked at the coal. -Farmer McEwan's big bull got loose in the barn and pitched into the horses. The hired men beat him off, but were straid to go near him, and the ill was master of the situation until Aggle, the farm-

er's daughter, marched boldly up, grabbed the ring in the old fellow's nose, and led him in triumph back to his stall. This was in Delaware, Canada. -Mr. Corcoran, the aged Washington milionaire, has been presented! with a portiere which consists of squares of silk from every State and Territors in the Union, each embroidered by ladies, friends of Mr Corcoran. The devices on the squares are mostly alle-gorical or historical, and the whole was minds up in the

net elaborate manner by the Decorative Art Society

-The editor of the Pittsburgh Broad Axe, a paper for negroes, asked Gen. Beaver during the cam-paign to subscribe. The General said that he would, and handed the colored editorts \$20 bill. Instead of get ting \$19 in change, the Gubernatorial candidate re-ceived a receipt for twenty years' subscription to the Broad Aze, the editor assuring him that if he died "the paper would still go on." -A Connecticut country couple, just mar-

ried, decided to take a trip to this city on a Hartford bost. The husband secured a stateroom, and then, wishing to transact some business, locked his bride in the room and went ashore. While he was gone the boat started. The young wife, thoroughly scared, screamed until the Captain came and unlocked the door, and then arsed her wrath until her careless husband joined he further down the river, having overtaken the boat by means of a train on the Connecticut Valley road. -Two years ago Sadie E. Freeland, a hat

trimmer of Dankury, Conn., put her name and address in the lining of a hat. The hat fell into the hands of B M. Raufman of New Orleans, who wrote to Sadie. The correspondence continued until the other day, when Mr. Kaufman arrived in Danbury. He sent a message to iss Sadle, who promptly fainted. Then she sent her big brother to interview Mr. Kaufman, and the interview was apparently very satisfactory, for when the New Or-leans man (wealthy, of course,) went away he looked happy, and the gossips are in high feather.

-One of the most fashionable promenades —One of the most fashionable promenades in Europe is in Hirsation. Every one who knows Rome knows the Villa Borghese. Lying outside the walls of the city, beyond the Ports del Popolo, its grounds are to the Roman aristoc acy what the drive past Hyde Park corner is to fashionable London. The death of Prince Borghese has caused the division of an estate va ned at more than \$25,000,000. The litigation, which has been going on now for some mouths, is between the family and the municipality of Rome. However it may ultimately end, it is not probable that the Romans will lose their tavorits drive. ose their favorite drive.

-Ouspensky, a popular Russian writer, recently found a river steambeat in the Caucasus sloted by a youth of 17, who, a though he was possessed of re-markable intellectual qualities, had alterptly attandoned his studies for manual toil, with intent to rut Count Tolator's ductrines into practice. Many Russian families —people of standing and education—are taking their children from school, shandoning the delusions of socalled from school, abandoning the delusions of so-called civilization, and ratiring into remote country dis-tricts, where they propose to realize some vague ideal of primitive simplicity. This strange movement is vigor-ously supported by Count Tolstoi. The Count divides each day into four periods separated from one another by a meal, and he induiges in hard labor and in literary work alternately. He has thus become accomplished in bootmaking, expert in wood splitting, and a very decent agricultural laborer. Whenever he visits his estates he sasists his farm hands in ploughing, sowing, and getting